

HOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER
Purchased direct from the Manufacturers,
... Cash;
THE stock embraces everything in the li-
it is put away to hold what is com-

The attention of Farmers is called to the
store of Thick and d. of Limp Water put
now opening at THE CASH C-GR
STORE 211 (E. No. 173 Thoma street,
of Marked Squares. (1111)
A large stock of Ladies' Sheep, Gait-
ers and every description of new opening
also. GEO. H. NORTON
ALSO. (1111) 211

new lots, consisting of the following Goods:

PROVISIONS, &c.

600 Barrels Superior and Extra Flour; 500 Barrels Lard; 97 Boxes Cheese; 200 lbs Butter; 250 Bags New Rice; 3 Cases of Table Salt; 5 Casks prime Rice; 25 Boxes of 240 Bags Extra Flour; 40 Bags of Graham Flour; 100 Bags New Buckwheat; 1000 Pounds of Coffee; 1000 Pounds of Blends of Potatoes and Crackers; 10 Boxes of Raisins; 1000 Pounds of Apples.

SUGAR AND COFFEE,

80 Boxes of Brown Havana Sugar; 20 Boxes of Crushed Sugar; 10 Bags Ground Starch; 1000 Pounds of Coffee; 6 Boxes Lot Sugar; 1000 Pounds of Coffee; 20 Boxes of Java Coffee; 25 Bags Rio Coffee; 10 Bags Laguaira Coffee; 10 Bags St Domingo Coffee; 36 Boxes of Ground Coffee.

50 Boxes New Bush's Raisins; 25 Boxes
2-1/2 Bags of Raisins; 10 Cans of
Fruit; 5 Cans of Apples; 20
Fruit Spices; 5 Cans Prunes; 50
MUSTARD, OLIVE OIL, & C.
25 Boxes Dutch Mustard; 15 Bask-
ets; 5 Cans English Pickles; 20
Peanut Butter; 15 Boxes Chocolate and
10 Cans Macaroni and Vermicelli.

SOAP, STARCH, & C.
75 Boxes Extra No. 1 Soap; 25
Scented and Fairy Soap; 10 Boxes
Soap; 6 Boxes Lignum Soap; 25 Box-
es Starch; 2 Boxes Linoleum; 10 Boxes
Carbolic; 20 Boxes Antiseptic Can-

[illegible]

the city *As-Suqayrah*, and in explanation of accident, *As-Suqayrah*, which is plain in a low place, is the following from a Russian text which gives the following explanation of a dream:

"It is stated that the dream, commonly known, appears in that of Father, and was probably at the house of several but from the in which the dream was known, at these no expression could ever have been in place, as the understanding of that and the atmosphere, and they had at the same time found it is reported in *Suqayrah* by the unknown, yet in the history of that and pointing to spirit, and in the word in the Bible, to have the meaning of the *As-Suqayrah* is there it been time to the present and in that in the four of all in the country, (the *As-Suqayrah* is in the plain, and) we have a note

Now by a careful examination into all the
of the said company with a view to the
to be considered, and, in fact, since the
Society of Lamps and Oil, and the
of the said company, it has happened in
clearly proved to be an enormous waste
the part of the company, either
Lamps, which burning, or the waste. What
of one of the following, or any of the
don't which has and is here.

1. A Lamp and Oil that is a safe, clean and
a source of light; and with proper Lamp
oil, and a perfectly safe and will re-
place, unless they are brought in com-
pare, a candle.

PHILIP RIDER
171 Thame

FEBRUARY AGAIN.

WATTS'S PATENT AUCTION PRICES

I take year hold in good many good kind,
and they never offer again this year, quite n-
tly of unsuitable articles, remnants and such
at a very low price," "Alto-"
Some Hands and Summer Lawn, "
Dress Silks—Also, "
Roses and Carnations, "
Super Hosiery; &c. &c. &c."
among them are many good bargains, and it
be an object for Customers to take a look
j30 — Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.
THE Celebrated State Maids for Two V-
composed by Fergies; words in Latin
and English translation, by J. S. Dwight, Esq.
Guthrie's Schenck-Walks, as perform-
the Germania Society, arranged by Carl
mann, &c. &c. &c." "
I Love to Sing: Duetts, composed by

WILLIAM H. PEEI
99 Thoms St.

NEW STYLE
MUSSELINE de Laine.—Opened to
All, bring ten pieces of very thin linc
Style Musseline de Laine, really beauti
cheap, by Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.
ALSO,
10 pieces double figured very fine, style of
musse de Laine, for sale at 7 1/2 cts.

WHEAT Graded No. 1—Rush, this day,
and for Wheat RIDGE
173 Thoms

LAMPS.—Call soon, if you wish to
I would hang in large, the low price
each, a much very fine, and we have
desirable patterns, at extremely low

PERFECT GLOSS METALLIC
Over-Shoes made by Furl & Co., whose
dufettines are unequalled for beauty, style and
durability. Men's, Women's and Children's.
FOR SALE BY
BARBER & BOONE
South side Market Sq.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.

ELISHA HARRIS,

of Coventry.

For Lieut. Governor.

SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,

of Providence.

For Secretary of State.

CHRISTOPHER E. ROBBINS,

of Providence.

For Attorney General.

SYLVESTER G. SHEARMAN,

of North Kingstown.

For General Treasurer.

SAMUEL E. VERNON,

of Newport.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

For Senator.

ISAAC P. HAZARD.

For Representatives.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON,

JOSEPH ANTHONY,

THOMAS R. HUNTER,

SETH BATEMAN,

JOHN T. BUSH.

The time is at hand. Prompt, efficient, ceaseless action is required. Whigs of Rhode Island, tomorrow you are to decide an important question. Spare no pains or efforts to accomplish the result which we so much desire. Be diligent and energetic; see that every Whig voter is brought up to the polls; if any are sick or lame, and cannot walk, carry them up in carriages. Do not lose a single vote, for many an important election has been decided by one vote. Marcus Morton was once made Governor of Massachusetts by one vote. We feel that the question is well understood by all, and all that is now required is for the Whigs to work well and ceaselessly, and we shall carry the State.

We publish the conclusion of Mr. Mumford's Temperance Address this morning. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we differ materially from Mr. Mumford in regard to this matter. We publish the Address at the request of many personal friends, and because we are willing to give all sides a hearing, as far as our limits will allow. It is well known in the community that Mr. Mumford is very radical on the subject of Temperance, and, of course, no one could expect anything but the most ultra radicalism from his pen; however much other gentlemen may differ from him, and believe him in error in regard to this subject, we believe that all will give him credit for sincerity in his radicalism.

Wash your hands clean, the last thing before going to the Court House, Wednesday, and vote as soon as you get there, — otherwise your envelope may be soiled and your vote will in that case be lost.

Our friends should be vigilant on the floor tomorrow, and see that no Whigs make any mistake in voting; there is no remedy for an error, when the envelope is once in the box.

Be careful not to soil your envelopes.

Do not write your name upon your tickets, or put any other mark upon them.

Be sure not to soil your envelopes or to put any mark whatever upon them, for if you do, your vote will be lost.

Be sure that the gum upon your envelopes sticks, for if they should accidentally get open after they are deposited in the box, your vote will be lost.

Each voter must call out his name distinctly as he comes up to the Moderator to vote; he must also hold up his envelope so that the Moderator can see that he has but one of each kind.

We hear most favorable accounts from all parts of the State; and there is no doubt but that we shall carry the State most gloriously. Our friends are in fine spirits everywhere, and they are determined to bury locofocoism, tomorrow, in Rhode Island, in a grave so deep that nothing short of the latest resurrection can disturb it.

There is a mongrel ticket headed with the name of Isaac P. Hazard our candidate for Senator; it has been got up by some of the locofocos, with the hope of defeating the election for Assemblymen. Whigs beware of this; be sure that you have the genuine Whig ticket.

Whigs, have no scratching; vote for the regularly nominated candidates both for General officers and Assemblymen.

Beware of spurious tickets; examine your Proxies carefully, and be sure that you have the genuine Whig kind.

Gen. James arrived in the boat yesterday afternoon, and was escorted up by Gen. Wilbur and Rev. Edward Peterson. He spoke at the locofoco meeting last evening.

A large number of the envelopes which are to be used tomorrow, were received at the office of the Providence Post, yesterday, and have been distributed among the locofocos. How is this? The law requires the Secretary of State to furnish these envelopes, and none are genuine unless obtained from him.

Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, of this city, by the steamer of the last of February, received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at which resolutions were passed inviting the House of Bishops of the United States, to depute representatives of their body to attend and take part in the concluding services of the celebration of the Society's Jubilee Year, which will end on the 15th of June next. His Grace, in transmitting these resolutions, intimates that it is the wish of the Society that it may be permitted to bear the expenses of the delegation.

Upon the receipt of the communication, Dr. Wainwright conferred with Bishop Chase, of New-Hampshire, and Bishop Whitehouse, the only Bishop in the City of New-York at the time, as to what course it was proper for him to pursue. At their instance, and by their advice, he proceeded to Hartford, to consult Bishop Brownell, the Senior Bishop east of the mountains, who thought that an informal call of the House of Bishops was necessary, or at least expedient. As however there was no canonical provision for making such a call, Dr. Wainwright forwards to each Bishop a copy of the invitation, with the request that if the measure accords with his judgment, he will sign it at his earliest convenience, and return it to the Secretary; who, upon the receipt of a sufficient number to indicate the wishes of the Bishops, will immediately forward them to the Senior Bishop for his action in the premises. — N. Y. Times.

Life is Sweet. — A female, under the escort of two gentlemen, was taken on board the steamer Hamburg, yesterday — state-rooms for the three were engaged, and all the preliminaries arranged for a trip to St. Louis. The lady was taken into the cabin, and the two gentlemen went ashore. In the course of an hour or so, she began to sigh. From sighs she wore into those spasmodic hysterics which mark the approach of hysteria, and seemed to struggle to avert that most unpleasant crisis, and finally got up, put on her bonnet and shawl, started ashore, and stopped still upon the gangway plank, looking down into the water. A deck hand approached with a barrel.

"Out of the way there, madam," said he.

"How dee, is the water here sir," she enquired.

"Not more'n knee deep."

"It won't do," said she with a sigh, which she exhausted upon the weather-brown face of the deck hand and the barrel. "It won't do."

"Why?" asked the deck hand.

"I want to drown myself. I'm persecuted."

"Oh!" exclaimed the deck hand. — "Go to the stern. Ten feet and a swim."

Sure enough she passed around the barrel, walked ashore, and plunged into the water at the stern of the boat, screaming "help!" simultaneously with the splash. The deck hand left the barrel to its fate, and rescued the woman. Instead of hysterical potions cough candy was the last in demand. — Ctn. paper.

NAMES OF VISITERS

To the Military Academy, appointed by the President, for 1862.

N. Hampshire	Hon. Joel Eastman.
R. Island	Prof. Alex. Caswell.
Vermont	Hon. Portus Baxter.
New Jersey	A. B. Jackson.
Delaware	Joseph P. Comegys.
Virginia	Hon. Wm. L. Goggin.
S. Carolina	Col. C. M. Hammond.
Kentucky	N. Wolf.
Tennessee	Gen. Lucius J. Polk.
Indiana	Rev. C. Miller.
Illinois	Rev. J. T. Worthington.
Missouri	Willis L. Williams.
Michigan	Wm. A. Howard.
Arkansas	Terence Farelly.
Texas	Gen. Minucian Hunt.
California	Henry S. Dexter.

Re-organization of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco. — A private letter, received by the Promethee, dated San Francisco, March 1st, informs us that in consequence of the numerous burglaries and robberies that have recently taken place in that city, and the great insecurity which is felt, the Vigilance Committee has been again silently reorganized, and are determined to execute the first delinquent who is caught. For obvious reasons, this movement is not noticed in the San Francisco papers. There is no doubt, however, that the Committee are determined to act promptly and terribly.

The London News says that a house in Ledbrooke-square, Kensington, London, has been taken for M. Kossuth, whose family is expected to take possession on the 1st of May.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York April 4.

The jury in the case of O'Sullivan and others tried for getting up the Cuban invasion, after being out 9 hours came into court last night and stated that there was not the least probability of agreeing upon a verdict and were consequently discharged.

MARTIAL SPIRIT OF THE AMERICANS.

If Lord J. Russell intends to measure our defensive preparations by the limits to which "even the United States" carry these peculiar institutions, it will be hard to say where our national soldiering is to stop. In the matter of estimates, it is true that the demonstrations of America are exceedingly moderate and pacific; but in respect of genuine martial spirit, and readiness for military display, there are no people on earth more conspicuous than the countrymen of Ellis Burrett. The fact is worth observing, both by those who are entrusted with the administration of affairs, and those who have charged themselves with the peculiar advocacy of the doctrine of peace. Undoubtedly, where the regular army is small, the annual expenditure is small also; but where every man is a perfect soldier, in his own conceit, the spirit of military enthusiasm can never fail to be effectually diffused. No people have been more pugnacious than the citizens of free States habituated to volunteer soldiering. It has been repeatedly seen in America that the habits of the militia-men pass with the utmost promptitude into those of the regular campaigner; and we very much doubt whether the Emperor of Russia himself commands half so martial a population as the President of the Union. Early in the American war it was plainly discerned, by the most sagacious of British statesmen, that our armies, superior as they showed themselves in the field, must be utterly unavailable against the resources of a country where every citizen could wield a musket with good will against an invader. The result proved the truth of the prediction; and though we do not, as we have said, consider the tendencies of these institutions as highly pacific, there is no doubt that they furnish an impregnable bulwark against hostile attack. — London Times.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FIVE DAYS.

The authorities of Newfoundland have granted to Mr. H. B. Thibbats and his associates of New York, the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island, for the period of thirty years. The grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Thibbats in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool or London in five days. The telegraph is to extend from New York to St. Johns, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The distance from St. Johns to Galway, is 1,617 miles, or about five days' sail.

A NEW APPEARANCE OF VILLANY.

A few nights ago, in Louisville, thieves made an entrance into a dwelling house by means of outsiders, and finding their way to the room where the family (three persons) were sleeping, applied chloroform to their nostrils, until they were sufficiently stupefied to be past the possibility of waking by any noise that might be produced. Thus secured, the rascals ransacked the house, and made way with money, jewelry, and other valuables at their leisure.

A WHITE PARTRIDGE.

A gentleman in Hopewell township, York county, Pa., trapped a few months ago, a partridge that was perfectly white, with all the other marks peculiar to the race. — The York Press says it has been purchased by a gentleman of Baltimore.

The English Tory historian, Allison, relating Washington's retirement into private life, holds this language: "He bequeathed to his countrymen an address, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom which can bear comparison."

A REFRACTORY WITNESS. — Burtinell is the name of the witness in the Cuban expedition case in New York who refuses to answer the questions of the counsel for the defence. He was fined \$250 in addition to being imprisoned, but still refuses to answer. The trial will probably be brought to a close this week.

Washington's birth-day at Naples.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, the United States charge, gave a brilliant fete in Naples on the 22d of February, in honor of Gen. Washington's birth-day. All the Americans in the city were present, together with the officers of the United States ship Independence, officers of a British war steamer, several officers of the Swiss regiments, the diplomatic corps, and many Neapolitan ladies and gentlemen.

We again urge upon all Whigs a careful consideration of the following articles:—

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS.

Our readers must bear in mind that at the approaching April election they will vote, for the first time, under the new Law, which is familiarly known as the "Secret Ballot Law." As the mode of voting is entirely new, and as the provisions of the Law are such that many, notwithstanding the greatest precaution, will be very liable to lose their votes, we feel it our duty to state, as briefly as possible, and yet comprehensively, the prominent provisions of the law, and what will be required of the electors. We have already expressed our dislike to the Law, as a childish, foolish and embarrassing affair; yet, while it remains in force, it is the duty of every good citizen strictly to comply with it.

The Town Council will appoint two suitable persons to take charge of and deliver the envelopes; these persons must be at the place of voting when the Polls open; and must remain there until they close. Every voter must apply to one of them, in person, for an envelope, and there men can only deliver one of each kind of envelopes to such persons as they know to be voters, by an examination of the Registry, and as they deliver the envelopes, they must check the names on the Registry list. The envelope in which you will place your ticket for State officers, will have the coat-of-arms of the State upon it; and that in which you place your ticket for Members of the Assembly, will have upon it the arms of the State, and also the words "for Senator and Representatives."

Having obtained these, you place your tickets in their respective envelopes, and then put the gum and press the envelope together so as to seal it, but you must be careful not to write your name on the ticket, as the law has heretofore required, because, if you do, the ticket will be destroyed without being counted, when the polls are closed; if you accidentally place two tickets of the same kind in the same envelope, your ticket will be lost, as it is the duty of the Moderator to destroy all such; if the envelope "bears any impression or device or color, designed to distinguish such envelope from others of the same kind," it is the duty of the Moderator to reject it with all its contents.

Having prepared your envelopes, as you go up to the ballot box, you call out your name distinctly, and the Moderator repeats it aloud, and then causes the same to be checked on the Registry; you then hold up the envelope so that the Moderator can distinctly see that you have but one in your hand, and also that it bears no mark or device by which it may be distinguished from the others. Having gone through with all this ceremony, you will then deposit your envelope in the opening on the top of the ballot box.

All voters must be careful in preparing their ballots, not to soil them or make any impression upon them, by which they may be distinguished, because all such votes will be lost.

Be careful that you place each ticket in the proper envelope; and also that the gum on the envelope is not too wet or not wet enough, as, in either case it will not adhere, and if any envelopes are found even accidentally unsealed when the box is opened, such envelopes, with all their contents, will be destroyed, without being counted.

We are thus particular in stating, as briefly as possible, the main features of the new law, because we presume that the majority of voters will not take the trouble to read the law carefully through, and thoroughly understand what they have to do. The law is ridiculous, and the sooner it is repealed, the better it will be for all concerned. It affords no security in elections which did not previously exist; the perplexities of this system are innumerable, and the chances of many persons losing their votes, although they may have deposited them in the ballot box in good faith, are very great. The above Directions, most in all cases be strictly complied with, by every voter.

Free Toleration in Siam. — The king has allowed not only full toleration to all religious, but has permitted free access by the missionaries to every part of the empire, whose labors are unrestricted. On this subject the official proclamation says: "The English and Americans who reside in the kingdom of Siam are allowed to enjoy greater privileges than formerly. They are allowed to travel to and fro in the kingdom, wherever they please. They are permitted to follow the dictates of their own consciences in religious observances; to erect chapels and cemeteries, according to their wishes; and in all respects they are allowed unreserved freedom, so long as they do not infringe upon the customs and laws of the country."

An Alum Spring. — A spring of water, having all the properties, it is said, of the celebrated Alum Springs, has been discovered two miles from Norfolk, Va.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Sons of Temperance, in the vestry of the First Baptist Church, Newport, R. I.

February 26th, 1862.

BY BENJAMIN MUMFORD, ESQ.

Concluded.

Our worthy countryman, Mr. Cooper, had been imposed upon by this statement, as well as myself and many others. He says "I came to Europe under the impression that there was more drunkenness in our own, than in any other country, England perhaps excepted. A residence of six months in Paris, changed my views entirely. You will judge my surprise, when first I saw a platoon of the royal Guards, literally a whole platoon, so far as their numbers and the order of their promenade was concerned, staggering drunk, within plain view of their master. From this day I became more observant, and not a day passed that I did not see men and women in the same situation in the open streets." He goes on to say, that, whenever he mentioned this fact to Americans, late from the United States, as he frequently did, they would invariably express surprise, and they could not be made to believe the fact, until it was forced upon their notice. Doctor Hewitt is another witness. He says, "We frequently hear it stated, that France is a wine-growing, and a wine-drinking but still a temperate country. The latter is entirely false. The common people there are burnt up with wine, and look exactly like the cider-drinkers of Connecticut and the New England rum-drinkers of Massachusetts. If they do not drink to absolute stupefaction, it is because sensuality with a Frenchman is a science and a system." Mr. Grenough, another celebrated individual of our country speaking on this subject, says, the drunkenness of France is on wine as he was informed by the late King, whose son, the late Duke of Orleans said, "he would consider it a great blessing to the world and to France, could other cultivation take the place of the vine, so far as its product was used in creating intoxicating drinks."

Lord Acton, Supreme Judge of Rome says, "all, or nearly all of the crime of that city, originates in the use of wine." Here, then, is an array of evidence which must silence this fabrication of wine-drinkers and wine-sellers wherever it can be circulated. It cuts up and destroys the only foundation upon which they affect to stand, and shows the wine business, in the countries where it is produced, to be as low, debasing, vulgar and wicked as the rum business in our own land, and, if fully established our assertion, that the wine-drinker and the rum-drinker are equally guilty in the sight of God, who is no respecter of persons, and ought to be so in the sight of men. It is the difference in their worldly circumstances, and nothing else, that gives the one a superiority over the other.

If the use of pure fermented wine is so debasing, so disreputable, and we may add, so offensive in the sight of God, how much more criminal is it to manufacture, sell or use the impure articles with which our country is flooded. Few, very few of those who sell or consume wine in the United States, (or rather what they call wine,) know what they do, for if they did, very many of them would abandon their business and their beverage. It is true, these ought to know, and can know, but so wedded is the one class to the profits of the business, and so unwilling is the other to oppose his inclination for his accustomed drink, that neither can be induced to hear what they are pleased to call "hiring lectures." We regret, but we cannot help this. We cannot compel them to hear, much less to believe; but we can continue to keep the subject before the community, and to persuade and convince such as will give us a candid hearing. Ignorant as these men are, they are nevertheless partially awake. — It is more the fear of having the truth forced upon their consciences by the speaker, than any contempt they feel for him, which keeps them away. They fear that its tones of thunder will disturb their quiet, and drive them from their idols. This is the true reason why they do not investigate the subject. — They dare not do it; and, much as they denounce, ridicule and slander those who strive to enlighten them, they not unfrequently feel themselves the guilty party. This method of procedure may silence conscience for a season, but will it afford them an excuse when they stand at Jehovah's bar? One thing is certain, they do know that alcohol is a poison, and from this they cannot escape, for they see it most conclusively illustrated in the person of every drunkard; but, let me tell them, it is neither the only poison, or the most deadly one made use of in preparing filthy wines, some proof of which I now propose to offer.

Mr. Delavan says, "an aged divine related to me what actually took place under his own observation. He was called to the death-bed of a manufacturer and dealer in liquor called wine. In the course of his conversation with the dying man he put this question, 'are the statements made in temperance papers respecting the adulterations of wine true?' Yes, said he, they are all true, and I am now suffering the deepest remorse for what I have done in this matter." In addition to this, the druggist of the town admitted publicly, that while this trade was in its greatest prosperity, the sale of sugar-lead was in the greatest demand. I have myself received many confessions from wine fabricators and others, all going to show that the greatest iniquities are practised, and that the health and life of the community have been held in small consideration. A gentleman of New York, of high standing, informed me, not long since, that he purchased a bottle of Champagne, said to be pure as imported, and had it analyzed, and found it to contain one quarter of an ounce of sugar-lead.

I have also the testimony of quite a number of others, equally respectable, fully corroborating these facts. One of them says, "wines adulterated with lead, sugar-lead, and still more frequently by litharge, are mixed with acid or sharp-tasted wines, in order to render them more so, and these substances do in fact give them a sweet taste — of all frauds this is the most dangerous." The same writer informs us, that "sulphuric and nitric acids, alcoholic &c., are used, and also other substances equally fatal to life." Another says, "It is evident that few of the commodities which are the object of commerce, are adulterated to a greater extent than wine." Again he says, "Allum, Brazil wood, gypsum, old saw dust and husks of filberts, are used to brighten, color, clear and make straggling wines." A mixture of spoiled foreign and home-made wines, are converted into the wretched compound frequently sold under the name of genuine old Port." Another one of our witnesses says, "Several well authenticated facts prove, that the adulteration of wine, with substances deleterious to health, is certainly practised often than is expected." And yet another says, "wine adulterated with the minutest quantities of lead becomes a slow poison. The merchant or dealer who practices this dangerous sophistication, adds the crime of murder to that of fraud, and deliberately scatters the seeds of disease and death among those who contribute to his employment." And yet one more, as if to make the testimony complete, says, "Potash is a dangerous poison as an adulterance. It is added to wine to saturate acetic acid, which forms in their liquids."

Thus we have the evidence of physicians, chemists and wine-makers themselves, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that wine, such as is in common use in the United States and Europe, is even more deadly than the use of the strongest distillations. As a proof of the fact, Dr. Warren, well known to us, says, that twenty persons became severely ill after drinking white wine that had been adulterated with lead, one died and another became paralytic. Another proof, and one we have been, or may easily become familiar with, is the fact, that those who move in the richer classes of society, and become intemperate, and their career much sooner, than those of the poorer classes. I know this is accounted for by wine-drinkers in another way. They tell us that the habits of indolence, after the free use of wine, is what makes it prove fatal, and not as we suppose the quality of the drinks; but who does not see the fallacy of this argument, when they reflect in the first place, that the poorer class of drunkards are, alike, indolent with the rich, and then, in the second place, remember how much more often, and cruelly exposed the poorer classes are than the rich. Deny it as they will, it is the mere poisonous adulterations mixed with wines, which are more active, if not more certain to prove fatal, which makes this striking difference. If the wines of our importations were pure, and those manufactured in New York and elsewhere in imitation were dispensed with, this difference would soon disappear. Very many, to prevent this imposition and danger, take the precaution to import for themselves, but do these fare any better? Do the enormous charges paid by these secure, the object they desire? Let us look at a few facts, and then decide.

A gentleman desirous of procuring for his own use, the pure juice of the grape unadulterated, found it, on its arrival, to contain a larger quantity of alcohol than could have been produced by its own fermentation, wrote to his correspondent at Madeira to know if his order had been strictly complied with, and was informed, that it had been so far strengthened with brandy, as to insure its safety; but, as the order required it perfectly free from all adulterations, the brandy was first put into the cask, and the wine added, so as it could, with truth be said, nothing had been added to it. This is bad enough; but it does not compare with the rest of the iniquity practised in wine-growing countries, as I will now show.

One very respectable writer says, "It is not generally known that large establishments exist at Cetece and Marseilles, in the south of France, for the manufacture of every description of wine, the natural production of that and all other wine-growing countries. Some of these establishments are on so large a scale, as to give employment to an equal, if not greater number of persons, than our large London Breweries."

